## MECKLENBURG.

The Programme Provided by the Historical Committee of Mecklenburg.

THE UNION FOREVER.

Salutes, Processions, Orations, Poems, Fireworks and a Banquet.

Horse Racing, Ballooning and Sports of Antiquity.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 17, 1875. Thursday will be a great day in the history of Sorth Carolina. Concord and Lexington will be outrivalied in point of glitter and display. Patriotic mountaineers and citizens of gentler birth announce their intention of swelling the throng that is to commemorate the first pulse of freedom and the first blood of martyrdom one hundred years ago. Orators will be here in numbers to m/use warmth and energy into the muititude by stirring addresses and iervent expressions of loyalty to the bond that unites us beneath the ever widening shade of the Stars and Stripes. Poets will carry us through all the scenes of a century. Military processions, citizen parades, the blazing rocket, the roar of cannon, the embeilishments of art and nature-the entwining of eaves and flowers with the national buntingwill render us conspicuous forever among the citizens of the Old North State. And then the martial strains from a hundred bands, the oright sunshine, the lovely landscapes, adorned with richness and beauty-all will tend, it is hoped, to render the occasion instructive, peaceful and joyful. All will not be with us, for, as you are aware, many think we are about to celebrate the wrong day, like our famous bard of Rhamkatte, Taylord, who will, of course, strictly keep the 31st, and ire off his own squibs.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY. But to return to the fete on Thursday next. The programme is an extensive one, and will be thoroughly carried out, the details of which are as fol-

One hundred guns at sunrise and ringing of city pers, under charge of the Artiflety Committee.

To march at ten o'clock A. M., grand procession, through the principal streets of the city, under the ring of Chief Marshal and thirty Assistant Maras follows:- Mintary Companies.

Minitary Companies.

Fire Campanies.

Masonic Lodges.

Oad Fellows.

Knigans of Fybias.
Good Templars.

Patrons of Husbandry.
County Organizations.
Other Associations of City, County. State and Citizens.

Press Organizations.
Various Centennial Committees.
Accompanied by Various Bands of Music, and their own special Bannes, Emblems and Insignia.

The procession will be formed in the following order:—

The procession will be formed in the following order:

Military companies on both sides of South from street, right front resting in front of Central Hotel.

Fire companies on West Trade street and on Church street, opposite Fireman's Hail.

Grand lodges, county organizations, other city, county and State associations, and citizens' and press organizations on East Trade street.

Masonic Lodges, Oad Feilows, Knights of Pythias and Good Templars, on North Tryon street, from the square to be followed by band of music, with military company, to be assigned by Chief Marshal, as guard of sonor or escort.

In carriages, ize following:—

Governor of Tennessee and staff. Governors of Sther States.
Governor of North Carolina and staff.
United States Senators and Supreme and Supror Judges of North Carolina.
Mayor of the city and other invited guests, orators and reader, accompanied by committees.
Parade to be through principal streets, to arrive at the speaking srounds at twelve o'clock M.
After the various companies and organizations, &c., have been arranged by the Chief Marsual and assistants, the Centennial will be opened with prayer by the chapians. Rev. Robert Hail Morrison, D. D., atter which reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence by S. Gales, joilowed by addresses by Hon. Judge Kerr and others. After the addresses there will be, at these o'clock P. M., a grand barbecue. After which military and fire company display.

At night, at seven o'clock, grand torchight procession with Unionese lanterns, emblems, Iransparencies, &c. After which addresses will be delivered from the stand in Independence square, on the site of the original Declaration of May 20.

parencies, Ac. After should independence square, invered from the stand in Independence square, on the site of the original Declaration of May 20, 17th, corners of Trade and Tryon atreets. There will be general illuminations of the houses on prinripal streets.

The celebration to conclude with a grand pyrotechnic display, commisting of beautiful emblems, figures, moftees &c., appropriate to the occasion, under charge of the Arthiery Committee.

THE GRAND MARSHALS. The Grand Marshais, so far as known now, are:-

The Grand Marshais, so far as known now, are;—
Chief Marshais—General Joseph E. Johnston.

Assistant Marshais—General W. G. Lewis, General
Eryan Grimes, General Thomas L. Chingman and
Beneral W. R. Cox, all of North Carolina; General
schuson Hagood, General M. C. Butler and General
J. B. Kershaw, of South Carolina; General
Ionn B. Gorgon, of Georgia; General Theo. Breyard, of Florida; Dr. W. Mecklenburg Polk, of
New York, and Captain J. B. Hope, of Norfolk. These gentlemen have positively promised to attend and act.

With a patriotic feeling that is to be applieded the old First Virginia regiment of infantry and the Richmond Howitzers have unanimously agreed to attend the anniversary celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence here, on the 20th inst. This movement is in part due to the efforts of ex-Confederate General Bradley T.

Johnson, now the Colonel of the First Virginia regiment, who takes a lively interest in everyand who, owing to family connections and ties in the North State, is familiar with all the historical incidents, reminiscences and data of the famous svent about to be commemorated.

This regiment acquired an enviable reputation for valor and soldierly attainments during the ate war. It figured extensively as a military reganization previous to 1861, composed of the fouth and chivalry of the Old Dominion. Soon after the battle of Manassas it was reviewed by Prince Napoleon, who complimented the fine physique and military appearance of the men very highly. The Prince remarked, however, that while they looked quite respectable in front the seats of their pantaloons were rather ragged to watch the Major responded, "The men, Your Excellency, never expect to show that portion of their uniform to the enemy." It was present at Suil Run, under Colonel P. T. Moore, who was wounded in that engagement, and afterward in til the battles in Virginia, first under Colonel William H. Pry, and then Colonel Frederick L. The present regiment is largely composed of young men, but is mainly offi-tered by old seidlers who served in it throughout the war. The Colonel (Gen-sral Bradley T. Johnson) came to Virginia with a Maryland company in 1861, became colonel of the First Maryland regiment, which he commanded during Jackson's valley campaign and he battles around Richmond. He was promoted to the command of a brigade in the campaign of 1862-subsequently the Maryland line-and was in serive service until the close of the war. It should be mentioned that the famous Patt Woods, who was imprisoned in the Capitol crypt for thrashing Congrussman Porter, was the color bearer of the Pirst Virginia regiment, and that he saved and carried off that flag from the field of appointtox at the surrender. Patt goes to Charlotte to selebrate the Gentennial of North Carolina.

THE ROWITZERS ment into active service in the late war, under the command of Captain George W. Randolph, afterward Confederate secretary of War, and is seleprated as having been at the battle of Betnel, where it opened the fight by firing the first shot. it remained in the field to the war's close, and ass a splendid record as a gallant and brave com-

IN addition to the regular exercises there are to

programme is afrangest.

First Dar. Wednesday. May 18.—First Bace—
Tral purse \$220; second nemic \$30; or all ages! a
dism of three-quarters of a mir., with roo like on
each. Second race—dang purse \$20; 550 to the
second horse; mile heats. Third race—Gub purse
\$20; 550 to the second horse; sail mile heats; of

Scone for to the second horse; but mus heate; or at acce.
Second Bay, frats-tay, Mar 20 — First Bace—Cup purse \$150; 750 to the second horse; one and a mar mile danci weight for age, second faire. One note that the date weight for age, second faire for second horse to receive \$150 out of the stakes; three to file.
Three bo file.
Three bo file.
Three boy, Friday, May 21.—First Race—Cub purse \$200; \$50 to the second notes turdle race; mile fleats, ver four hurdles three feet all inches night; light selter weights. Second faire—Selting race—Cub purse \$250; one and one eighth of a mile dash; horses entered to be sold for \$1,000 to carry their proper weights, low \$150, silowed \$151; for \$500, 12 feet; pope; \$200; is less the winner to be sold at auction in from of the judges' sand immediately after the faire. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for to go to the second horse, furth roce—Chambatton purse \$250; sho winner the mile dash; for norse that have run and not won first money during the meeting. Those beaten once allowed ? lise; twee, 12 lbs.; three times, 18 lbs.

In all club norses entered to re.

its.

In sit club purses entrance free.

A walk over or distancing the field entitles a horse to first moner only.

Entries in club purses close at the Judges' stand, at four o'clock F. M., the day previous to the race. If the races are not closed at that hour tourly minutes will be ninewed after they are fluished.

Entries in the Centennial Stake close at the Secretary's office at time o'clock F. M., May 15, 1870.

Mares and geidings allowed three pounds.

I have just returned from a visit to the "Carolina Park," or Pair Grounds of the Pair of the Carolinas. about one mile out at the southeastern extremity of Tryon street. It is reached by the cars of Charlotte, Coumbis and Augusta Hallroad, which pass close to the entrance gate. Frequent extra trains will be run to the park during the 1960. 20th and 21st for the accommodation of those who desire to witness the race. The enclosure contains forty-five acres. The race course is a bailmile ellipse. The track is of red clay and is in good condition. The grand stand will seat and shelter about 1,000 people, but there is standing room ontside for thirt, times that number. Centennial exercises will take place in Pieral Hatt, which looks large enough to hold 1,500

Quite a number of fine horses have already been entered for the approaching races; A. M. Hitencock, of New York, names Monne Darning, Bay Line and Letitia H. : Mettinger, of daltimore, names Red Jackson, Charley Cheatham, First Chance and Mattie O. : Mr. Manay, of Augusta, Ga., has entered Vandai, Jr. and Kirkpatrick, besides others not yet named; Major Barry, of York district, S. C., enters Notre Dame; Colonel Thomas S, Bacon, of Enfield, S. C., will be here on Saturday with five fine A COCK FIGHT.

The following handbill is conspicuously posted and distributed all over town :-

North Canolina vs. south Carolina.

There will be a main of cocks lought between North and South Carolina for \$2.0.0 on the old sed \$100 to fach fight, at Charlotte, N. C., on the 18th, 20th and 21st of May, 1875.

Each to show twen'y-one cocks, weighing from four to six pounds, and to fight all that falls in. UP IN A BALLOON.

Then, again, we understand that Mr. Henry L. Groner intends sending up a bailoon on the night. The calloon will be about twenty leet in height and will go up with a grand display of fireworks. Unfortunately it is not stated whether Mr. Groner is going to come down again. If he proposes to play the Romulus and go up to stay, the Mecklenburg matter at the second Centennial will be more mythical than ever.

The commemoration exercises will take place at the Fair Grounds, about a mile and a half out

NOT IN STEVENSON'S PAPERS.

VISIT TO AND INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR STEVENSON BY A HERALD CORRESPONDENT-WHAT SECRETARY OF LEGATION BUSH RE-

PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1875. However it may be with the date of May 20, 1775, in the history of North Carolina, there is at least no doubt that on May 31, of the same year, the Meckienburg people put forth a deciaration of their position in regard to the mother country, and in that paper sketched an outline of a civil polity for themselves, to be filled out as events might determine. There is as little doubt that the English government was fully informed of tals at the time, and that Martin, the Royal Governor. sent forward to the Colonia: Office, in legitimate discharge of his duty, a published copy of the paper thus issued, with his own report of the circumstances and possibly his commenta. Attention is naturally turned to that report in the bunt for evidence regarding the history of the 20th of May, for it seems but rational that writing within so few days of that event he should also refer to it, and to the declaration then made, or to some previous report of his own on the subject. WHERE IS MARTIN'S REPORT!

Naturally, therefore, the Royal Governor's re-

port of the occurrences attending the issue of the inquiry. But where is it? It has slipped out of sight. It has disappeared from its appropriate corner in the Bri ist Record Office, and no eyes seem sharp enough to say where it now hes aidden-whether in the forgotten tubbish of some garret, whether reduced to ashes and seat. tered years since in some unremembered condagration, or whether carefully treasured by some six gatherer of the secrets of the past. It appears that this document was in the archives of the British Colonial Office down to the time when our gov-ernment was represented in London by Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, who held the post of United States Minister from 1836 to 1841. It was withdrawn walle Mr. Stevenson was our representative, and the records of the Colonial Office indicate that it was issued at the request of the Minister or to some person whose application for it had received his support. Apparently the usage of the office required that some guarantee of that sort should be given for the safety of docnments so withdrawn, the Record Office contemplating that papers thus issued were constructively in the custody of the Minister, and holding him responsible for their return. In this view the honor of the Stevenson family is implicated in the

loss of this very precious document. A BERALD CORRESPONDENT'S SEABCH. Mr. Stevenson was not in active politics for the remainder of his life after his return from London; and it has been generally thought that his papers had remained to the present time untouched in the boxes in which they came with him across the Atlantic. Perhaps the lost report was in one of those boxes. It was certainly there if the paper withdrawn from the Colonial Office was withdrawn for the Minister's use; while if it was withdrawn for any other person and subsequently returned by him to the Minister and inaivertently retained by this gentleman, then also it was sure to be racked away with the same boxes. As either theory, therefore, gave a high probability that the document was among the Minister's papers, its value seemed to justify an effort to examine them, or to learn if any other had examined

Ascertaining that the papers were in the custody of the Minister's son, Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, and acting under the instruction to "find the paper if possible," I went to Covington and called upon the Senator at his house.

"I have my fathers papers," he said, directly the object of my visit was stated. "And may I inquire their condition ?"

"Contrarily to wnat you have been informed, they have not remained unopened since their return from London,"

"They have been examined then ?" "Yes," replied the Senator, "They are all in accurate order, and the contents of every box is known. Indeed, they were all methodically copied out and bound under the directions of my father during his life."

"You say, sir, that the contents of the boxes are known !"

"Can you, then, give me any information of the

aper noted at the Colonial Office, as withdrawn by the consent or under the responsibility of your Carolina on the transactions of May 21, 1875?"
"That document," said the Senator, "is not among may lather's papers,"

no tan Con entitle ones, or which the following. Here was the abrupt destruction of the theories

of several bunters in the byways of history. "But in its stead-" ne continued; and here again the door seemed as suddenly opened to the espoints that if the paper itself was not in Covington there was at least some hint of its his-

But in its stead is a memorandum which states that though the paper was withdrawn under the sanction of my father it was not withdrawn for his use, but for the use of another person whose name is there given."

"And you remember that name, of course?" "No; I have forgotten it."

NO TRACE OF THE DOCUMENT IN KENTUCKY. It seemed to be lett for inference that the memo-randum was inaccessible, and that the lapse of the Senator's memory thus again opened the guif that separated the inquirer from all trace or clew to Governor Martin's report. At least Mr. Ste venson could suggest no further step for the recovery of the forgotten name than a visit to Mr. Secretary of Legation at London during a portion of Mr. Stevenson's incumbency. Was that important memorandum mislaid? Or were the papers in such order after all that reference could not readily be made? Or was it destred not to communicate the name? As to insist on points of this nature might have seemed to push the investigation beyond the limits of polite dercourse your correspondent preferred to accant the case presented by Mr. Stevenson as seeming to indicate that neither the paper nor any indication of its whereabouts could be obtained in Covington, and therefore took leave of the

A VISIT TO BENJAMIN BUSH But his suggestion of the name of Mr. Rush was not forgotten, and your correspondent left by the first train for Philadelphia, and called upon Mr. Rush at his house in Chestnut street, Mr. Rush, though an invalid, confined to his room and comperied to see but few persons, was courteously eager to render all the assistance in his power. "At what date," he said, "was the paper with-

drawn P' "I do not know the precise date," I answered; "nor has it hitherto seemed to me material," "Yes," be said, "it is very important, at least if the event is to be connected with my term of service at the Legation, for I was not there during

"If you have any knowledge of the withdrawal f such a paper it of course occurred while you "But if I have not such knowledge the converse

does not follow; only if the date were known it would not only determine at once whether any knowledge of the subject on my part were possibie, but might also connect it with some clearly remembered circumstance."

But Mr. Stevenson, the Senator, referred to a conversation with you in which, as he thought, you remembered the name of the person for whose e this paper was withdrawn."

"Well, while I was in the Legation, there were but two persons in London was were there in search of documents relating to this country. These were Mr. Brodsead, of New York, and Mr. Howard, of Georgia. Each of these gentlemen either came on behalf of the governments of their States or they came with credentials from their State governments, and optained, consequently, all the assistance from the Legation they may have called for."

"There were no others ?" "None that I remember."

"Was there any one in the name of Peter "No one." Mr. Rush seemed unable to help the inquiry in any fruitful direction and I withdrew -no further

in advance for my journey, except in having shown that the indications which seemed to promise a little were in reality without value.

THE BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY. A meeting of the Joint Bunker Hill Centennial Committee of the New England Society was held 54 William street, Chairman Issae H. Bouy in the 54 William street, Chairman Issae H. Bony in the chair. The object of the meeting was to prepare their report to bresent to the meeting of the society, which will be held at Deimonico's on Friday evening next, to arrange for attending the Centennial at Boston on the 17th of June. Already between sixty-five and seventy memoers have indicated their determination to go on and participate in the festivities. The committee had an informal discussion whether to go by sea on a chartered steamer and live on the boat or go on with the Oid Guard and put up in a body at the Commonwealth Hotel. On motion of Alicerman Billings it was resolved to engage rooms at the Commonwealth Hotel, and Mr. Dilson, of the committee, was authorized to proceed to Boston committee, was authorized to proceed to Hoston saturday and arrange details so as to secure good accommodations. The committee resolved to make the rrip by the Fall River steamers, and it is expected that fully 200 members will ion the It is expected that fully 200 members will join the excursion, which is fixed at \$5 each for the round trip. The Old Guard will act as their excurs and be accompanied by the Ninth Regiment Band. The committee especially request that all the members of the New England Society shall actend the meeting at Demonico's on Friday eventag, when New England men wishing to participate can be elected as members of the society and proceed to the Hub.

THE STATE MILITIA.

THE NEW AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITARY CODE. Under date of the third instant General Orders No. 14, which have been issued from the State Adjurant General's office, contain the amendments to the Military Code, passed on the Soth of last month:-

month:—
Section 13 of the new law lays down the manner in which the National Guard is to be recruited. The term of enlistment is five years, and no minor or person over lort-five years of age is to be enrolled, unless, in the former case, with the consent of his parent or guardian. In localities where there are no regimental or ostitalion organizations separate companies of infahiry may be formed and attached to origates or divisions.

Section 14 gives the number of troops or companies which shall constitute the tactical unity in each arm of the service and the oudre of staff officers and non-commissioned officers forming the same.

same.
Section 15 prescribes the personnel which shall form a pattalion.

same.

Section 15 prescribes the personnel which shall form a cattahon.

Section 25 confers the rank of major general upon the adjutants general, and says that "in the corps of adjutants general there shall be an assistant adjutant general with the rank of colonel," whatever that means as we find immediately afterward that each division is to have an assistant adjutant general with the rank of colonel, and more singular still, each brigade is to be provided with an assistant adjutant general. Bregular military organizations brigades are entitled to an acting assistant adjutant general. Bregular military organizations brigades are entitled to an acting assistant adjutant general. Bregular military organizations brigades are entitled to an acting assistant adjutant general only. Section 26 gives the rank of brigadier to the impector general with the rank of colonel, who shall be the prescribed of colonel, who shall be the general inspector of massistant inspector general inspector of massistant inspector general manufacture. Yet, Traity this is a most annilitary method for creating the office of inspector of massistant in general in, but a general inspector must belong to the marines or some civil in titution not known in the army. Nesteer is it known in allienty discussions that there is such a thing as a corps of inspectors general.

Section 42 says that "on the approval of the commander-th-chief there may be expected from the appropriations made for military purposes a sum not exceeding \$15,000 in any one year for regiments or on its line power of appointing ordinance sergeauts, hospital stewards are drum.

section of gives to the commanding officers of regiments or oastalions the power of appointing ordnance sergeants, bospital stewards and drain majors. There is nothing new is toss enactment but certainly it is a novel idea to leave these warrant officers subject to be removed has thus law does; at the pleasure of caprice of the commanding officer. Military and civil appointments are governed by entirely different rules, and it a place in the Custom House can be taken from an afficer by mere operation of the superior's will or caprice it is an arbitrary act of power that is never thought of in the aimy.

Sections 68, 71, 72 and 20 provide for the election of National Guard officers. Section 113 gives to the enlisted man, instead of uniform and equipments. St per head for non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who shall have paraded with their respective corps during the year.

Section 120 covers an immense space. It gives to division commanders the power of virtually mustering a regiment, actalion, or butterfy into the milital forces. And also orders the supervisors of the county in which such corps shall be located, on demand of the commandant, to creat or rent a suitable armory for such locate. The Board of Aidermen and Major or New York are directed and authorized to purchase or leave grounds for the erection of buildings for armories, and the city authorities are directed to lavy a tax on the county to cover the outlars to be incurred on account of such armories, &d. The rest of the enactment is devited to matters of the affice.

SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

SIMONSON'S SHOT THAT KILLED BISHOP POLK-THE TRAGEDY GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your review of "Sherman's Memoirs" what purports to be a statement of the manner in which eneral Polk was killed is given, from which it appears that Sherman called General Howard's attention to a group of officers on Pine Mountain, and "ordered him to compel it to keep under Will you permit one who was attached to cover." General Howard's headquarters, and who was by his side daily on the Atlanta campaign-one who, with Howard and other officers, sat our horses beside the Fifth Indiana battery that fired the fatal shot-to give the true story from my notes made that morning and published in a Western daily a few weeks atterward? There certainly is a grievous error either in your review or in Sherman's description of the tragedy. General Sherman was not there and could not have seen the shot fired. General Sherman may have, however, as he rode to the rear, where he met Howard, called his attention to what he (Howard) would see when our party reached General David will be sustained in the main by Generals Howard and Stanley and the staff officers present-are these:-

On June 14 General Howard and staff left their headquarters for the front, where Stanley's division of Howard's (Fourth) corps had broken camp and were awaiting the order to attack Pine Mountain. It was just after sunrise. A mile or two in rear of the advance Howard met Sherman, but the conversation between them I did not hear, as the two generals conversed aside. Howard and staff joined Stanley and his staff on the road, in full' view of Pine Mountain, and as we drew rein and exchanged greetings Stanley ex-

"Howard, do you see that group up there on the crest of the mountain? I wonder who they are." We all brought our field glasses to bear upon the point indicated and could plainly see three persons standing in front of a line of breastworks and a larger group in the background. We could not tell whether they were omcers or privates, but as it was evident that they were watching our movements Stanley suggested that a few shots be fired to drive them under cover. Howard, who had suggested that perhaps Biscop Polk was in the party, made no objections, when Stanley turned to Captain Simonson, his chief of artillery,

with the remark:"Simonson, can't you unlimber, put a shot into
the group and give the Bishop a morning saluta-"l'il try!" was Simonson's laconic reply. And

"Pil try!" was Simonson's laconic reply. And away be galloped to the rear. A few minutes later a section of tae Fifth indiana battery (Simonson's) was unlimbered within twenty feet of us. The Lieutenant signted the gun and the shot exploded over and to the right of the group. Here my memory fails me, but my impression is a second shot was sighted and hred by the Lieutenant with no better effect. Simonson, when the sum had been religated dismounted and said. Lieurenant with no better effect. Simonson, when the sun had been reloated, dismounted and said, diere, Lieutenant, let me try it." He took the range and the messenger of death speed on its mission. Our glasses were bent upon the group and we observed a commotion as the snot took effect in the group that scattered to the rear. While Simonson was upon his knees sighting the gun for another discharge, Captain Leonard, chief of Howard's Signal corps, sitting on his horse beside me, read the Confederate signal code that our officers had interpreted at Lookout Mountain and caught the words:—

"General Pok is killed!" With a look of amazement Leonard turned to Howard and Stanley and exclaimed!—

ment Leonard turned to Howard and Stanley and excutamed:—
"Bissop Polk is killed!"
"What?" exculmed Howard; "have you interpred the signal correctly?"
"Yes, teneral; Simonsou's last shot killed him. They are signaling it along the line."
The young men of the staff who were cracking jokes instantly ceased, and for a moment none spoke. Then Howard said:—
"Well, a Curistian has fallen. Such is war."
Just then Simonson caught the words, "Bishop Polk is kriled!"
He was signing the gun, and, lifting his eyes, that glared learnelly, exclaimed:—

that glared searchity, exclaimed:—
"What is that, Leonard?"
"Bishop Pois is Rilled! Your last shot did it.
They are signalling it over the mountain," I re-

They are signalling it over the mountain," I replied.

Simonson's bead dropped upon the "vent," where it rested a moment. Then, raising his eyes, he exclaimed:—

"hank God! Yesterday they killed my dear brother; I have killed a lieutenant general and am avenged!"

Without discharging the piece Simonson arose, remounted and joined the staff. Silently he repaired to his regular duties, and, the line being formed, we advanced slowly against the mountain, every one of us feeling that we would have rejoiced had some other than Louisiana's fighting Bisnop gone cown before Simonson's first and only shot. The enemy was so demoralized teat he evacuated the mountain, and had an hour alterward we stood upon the spot where Poix I il and saw the ground stained with his blood. A day or two after poor Simonson, the only one of us who rejoiced at the Bisnop's death, leit, shot on the sarraish line in Ackworth woods.

woods.

Then was the Confederacy avenged. It is possible that General Sherman had been to the front that moreing, and, seeing the group federed to, ordered floward to disperse it; but certain it is that as was newhere near Howard when Simonson's shot felt for the heart of Leonid's Poir, the fighting Bishop.

New York, May 18, 1875.

CREEDMOOR.

BULES FOR PRACTICE AT THE NATIONAL ASSO-CLATION'S RIFLE RANGES.

The Range Committee of the National Rifle Association has made a number of changes and modifications in the rules governing practice at Creedmoor, which are given below. Contrary to old custom practice is now permitted at three ranges at the same time. This chauge will somewhat increase the probabilities or accidents; but it afforgs more ampie accommodations to the greatif increasing numbers of marksmen who now visit the ranges. The National Guard are allowed gratuitously the use of the ranges on

shree days in the week.

RESOLATIONS FOR PRACTICE.

I. The range at Creedmoor will be upon for practice daily countages excepted, under the following reguladaily toundays excepted, under the following regula-fitons:—

Il lie range will be open only to members of the as-sociation, who must wear their configer when practising, except that upon Soudiaya, thursdays and Fricars it may be used by members of the National Guard when in uniterm. There will be no firing on the range before 6 A. M. or after 7 P. M.

New well not include beam or individual practice by the Newhousi whard.

Members assigned to squases must pay their pre-rids share of markers wages on joining the squast, squasts at different targets, except at the first class targets, with take their postbours at the first point by two shall life alternately until the first point by two shall life alternately until the first point by two shall life alternately until the first point by two shall life alternately until the first point by two shall life alternately until the first point by two shall life alternately until the first point by two shall like a shall like a safety did at equal cashed to shall give place to them, so a to afford all at equas dealers to shoul.

It will be evane-abserted that notice to secure an earlier and the same and transmitted at the same property of the same and the same

for difference of the target, and at once Pepert to the supermanesses of for furtilez exclusive an automore to again the formal of automore to again the formal of the first person to be been to be been an interval of at least seven targets will be bett between the first persons when at different discussions in the strange person when at different discussions, and of three sargets, when at different discussions, and of three sargets, when at different discussions in the translation of the same coast. The superintended is to a temperature of the same coast. The superintended is to a temperature of the same formal and the same and the same coast. The same coast of the same 

yards, il to 16 at 310 yards, and 20

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

DISCUSSION OF IMPROVED PREIGHT FACILITIES.

BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION. The monthly meeting of the Directors of the New York Cheap Transportation Association was held yesterday aftermoon in the romas of the association, at No. 110 Pearl street. There was bardy a quorum of directors present. The Executive Committee presented the names of fifty-tour firms and individuals for confirmation as members of the association. The Board approved the names and constituted the nominees regular members. John T. Henry proposed that Mr. William F. Kidder, of the firm of William F. Kidder & Co., be elected a member of the Board of Directors in the room of the late Mr. George C. Collins, and then read a letter from Mr. J. B. Bartlett, the Secretary of the new Boston Cheap Transportation Association, in which thanks were conveyed to the New York organization for the aid which its

Whereas we believe the cities of the Eastern States have an interest identical with our own in the attainment of cloop and quick transportation to and from the West; and whereas the bench so decoperation in general measures founding to direct and maintain the countries the country in the desired channels, apart from the healthy local rivalry that may otherwise exist, is a matter of paramount consideration. matter of paramount consideration.

The solved, That the congratuations and good will of the constant of the cheap transportation associated to the Cheap transportation associated to the Sth ut.

Baoved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Boston

Resolved That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Boston Association.

DIVERSION OF TRADE.

Mr. Lees, the General Secretary of the association, then presented a letter from Mr. Richard P. Morgan, Sr., the well known civil engineer, who was the projector of the Hudson River Railway. The writer showed that the present railroad corporations are overcoming, by their high charges for ireight, the advantages which this city has as an entrepot from its geographical position. He showed that as the railroads from Chicago to the East through our State take advantage of the long-continued closing of the lakes and the Eric Canal during the winter months to increase their rates for ireight, that divert from our city much of the internal commerce which ought to come aere. This, he said, Philadelphia and Baltimicre are being made by the railroads of this State, as well as by these watch end in the cities named, to attain equal opportunities with New York; and this is being done in spite of the oostacles which mountains, dividing Philadelphia and Baltimore from the West, present to the passage of railroads. Mr. Morgan also finds another reason for New York to be alarmed at the poincy of the existing railway corporations in the fact that if the freight rates are not encapened from the West when the Mississippi improvements are completed, New Oricans may supersede our city as the main exporting place or the productions of that valley. Alleady, he says, are towoosts fraisporting much freight in form St. Louis to New Oricans at prices whin which the railroads to the Last do not try to c mpete. Finally, Mr. Morgan suggests a remedy in the construction of A New Railway from the Mississippi for the Mississippi.

corry, instead of as they are at prices with which the said that the feeight cars must be built in some proper proportion to the weight of a built in some proper proportion to the weight of a built in some proper proportion to the construction of lacts which his experience of the construction overcome grades of forty and or fifty leet; but that his intimate knowledge of the way from New York to the Mississippi enables him to declare that a railway can be built between these teraint, which wil, not have to overcome grades of more than a fliteen leet in commix east, nor of more than the entering the set going west. After a statement of facts which his experience has taught him. Mr. Morgan states that upon such a railway as he advises to be constructed freight might be rolled from Chicago to New York at a charge of Only six cents per sixty pounds.

The equivalent of the weight of a pushed of wheat. But he said that the freight cars must be built in some proper proportion to the loads they are to carry, instead of as they are at present, being mide very little less in weight than their full loads; and the railway must be well ballasted. Mr. Morgan also showed that the average cost of bringing a busiled of wheat from Chicago to New York is now fifteen cents and that under no circumstances wond a through railway, operated properly, need to charge more than ten cents.

A letter from Mr. F. W. Pecknam supporting Mr. Morgan's statements was also presented to the Board, and both communications were referred to the consideration of the Committee on Railways.

Mr. Merwin moved that preparations be made to have the association represented at the coming meeting of the National Board of Trade, to be need in Philadelphia on June 15. Mr. Henry moved that a committee of five should be sent to the meeting. Both motions were adopted and the President appointed Measrs. George 4, Merwin, John F. Henry, F. B. Thurber, Charles Warrous and E. R. Durkee to compose the delegation, was alterwari added to the committee. It was then decided

CORONERS' CASES.

Bridget Heyner died at Bellevue Hospital vesterday morning under such circumstances as to warrint Coroner Croker in holding an inquest. Coroner Croker was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Filburn, who died

suddenly at No. 583 Third avenue. Clark under the front stoop of No. 38 Eighth avenue, early yesterday morning, suffering from the

effects of a fit. She was removed to the station house, where she died in a few moments after having been taken in. She was thirty-four years of arc.

The body of a male infant was found in an ash barrel in West Thirteenth street, yesterday morn-

barrel in West Thirteenth street, yesterday morning.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Woltman held an inquest in the case of Kate Hunt, who was burned to death at the fire at No. 47 Oliver street on the 6th 18st. The jury redered a verolet of death from accidental causes.

Frederick Brunner, a child three years of age, fell into a tub of hot water last Monday, at No. 27?

First avenue, and was scaled to death.

Carl Kitchath, of No. 693 East Fourteenth street, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. He had been out of employment all winter, and stated that he was tired of living, since it was so difficult a matter to keep soul and body together. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case.

A DRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A woman about forty years old, named Mary Evans, of Newark, N. J., while walking jesterday on Parkinson avenue, near the Fingerboard road, Cufton, was accosted by a man representing himself to be a police officer, wno arrested her and self to be a police officer, who aresied her and took her to a lone; place in the woods, where she was brutally outrared by himself and five other ruffian. She was afterward found by the police and taken to Police Headquarters at Stapleton, where the surgeon, Dr. Lee, made an examination of her condition, and pronounced the case to be a serious one. The woman was sent to the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville for treatment.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Vesterday foreacon County Physician Dodd, of Newark, was notified by the station master at Orange that during the previous night Mrs. Engapeta Batto, a well known lady of East Orange, was killed at the Walnut street crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which, like the crossings in Newark of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is entirely onguarded. Mrs. Batto was struck by the locomotive and horribly mutilated, sine was picked up alive and placed on a wagon with the intention of removal to the hospital, but she approaching the crossing no whistle or signal of any kind was sounded. Agreacily to his promise in all such cases, until safeguards are provided Mr. Dead will, it is assumed, offer an inquest and the facts officially recorded. Mrs. Batto was fifty years of age, a widow, and leaves several grown up calidren. ing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

AN OBSTINATE JURY BROUGHT TO TERMS. A suit for false imprisonment, in which Mrs.

Anna Hynes was plaintiff and Benjamin J. Hutton de endant, has been on trial for several days past in the Circuit Court, at Jersey City, before Judge In the circuit Court, at Jersey City, before Judge Knapp. The case was given to the jury at eleven and the second how reach A. M.

Introduction to the process from the latter than the part of the pa Knapp. The case was given to the jury at eleven

IS SHARKEY COMING?

OFFICIAL ANXIETY TO WELCOME HIM BACK TO HIS OLD QUARTERS-WHAT DISTRICT ATTOR-NEW PRIELPS CANNOT TELL-MR. FISH RE-PURING TO INTERPERE.

A despatch from Havana, published yesterday, announced that Sharkey, the murderer, had left mayana on the Crescent City in charge of Detective Davies, and was now on his way . New York. The Crescent City is one or the Clyde line of steamers, and left Havans for New York on Saturday last. She is expected to arrive here to-day or to morrow. As there is considerable anxiety in official circles here to welcome Sharkey oack to his old quarters in the Tombs and to provide him gratuitously with a good, strong piece of which will end all his adventures, a reporter of the HERALD called upon District Actorney Phelps yesterday afternoon to ascertain whether he had received any official news of Sharkey's surrender. Our handsome and genial District Attorney, although immersed in legal documents, was yet immediately ready to give the

documents, was jet immediately ready to give the information solicited.

"I have received no despatch whatever," he said decisively, "and do not believe that the announcement you refer to is authorite. It Sharkey had been surrendered and were now on his way to New York I should have been sure to have received information to that effect."

"Bid you expect Sharkey's surrender last week !"

"I had no expectation whatever on the subject; for it we simply impossible to forciell the action of the Madrid government, to whom the decision on the application for his surrender has been rethe application for his surrender has been re-ferred. It is very uncertist whether the applica-tion will be granted by the Spanish government, or now soon the decision will be rendered."
"no you thing sufficient time ms chapsed to allow of a decision being rendered by this time?"
"On, yes; but you know that the Spanisa an-thorities are not apt to move raptory in the emat-ters. Sharkey must have been four or five weeks in Havana now, and the decision might have even arrived by mail."
"I presume there's no danger of his escaping again:"
"On, no: Davies is a very good detective. He

"I presume there's no danger of his escaping agains."

"Oh, no: Davies is a very good detective. He is particularly valuable in this case from being thoroughly mimiliar with Spanish manners and customs. He is the same man who returned the amous picture by surrible to Spain, and, as no seemed to be thoroughly competent for this task, I in rusten it to him."

"And you have no decided expectation of Sharkey's surrender?"

"No. I have done my best in making the application, and the decision now 'ests with the Spanish government."

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S ATTITUDE.

"I nave been in communication with Mr. Fish on the subject and was advised by him that an application of thre kind would not be proper, as no extraution treaty exists between the two countries." "And what did Mr. Fish base this opinion

countries."

"And what did Mr. Fish base this opinion upon?"

"He gave no reasons, but I presume that it would not be considered advisable to give Spain any ground for demanding the surrender of offencers against the spainsh laws now in this country. The matter rests simply on my own application as District Attorney of the city of New York."

It will probably be remembered that the motion for a new trial in Sharkey's case was still pending when he escaped. Hence the motion would have to be argued on his return—if he snould return—before the Supreme Court, General Term.

Maggie Jordan's Case.

As to Maggie Jordan, who is a true heroine, as sacrificing as any ever personated on the stage—who jeopardized her ilberty, her honor, her happiness, to save the wreten who siterward repaid her with black ingratitude and innuman orality—it may be incressing to show that the indictment against her for abetting Sharkey in his dictiment against her for abetting Sharkey in his escape will probably never be tried again. Sne was once tried and the gury disagreed, and the sentimentality of our juries and their unwillingness to convict a young and larrly attractive woman who gazes upon them with tearful eyes are so well established that the judicial authorities do not think a conviction could be outsided. are so well established that the judicial authorities do not think a conviction could be obtained. Through his dastardly conduct toward his liberator Sharkev has forfelled the little sympathy he ever had in New York, and now there is a universal desire for stern, retributive justice.

THE RIELY-MONAHAN MURDER

CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL-VERDICT OF THE JURY MANSLAUGHTER IN THE THIRD DE-The trial of James Riely for the murder of John

Monawan on the 17th of March was concluded in the Brooklyn City Court, Part 2, before Judge Reynolds, yesterday. The case having been closed on both sides at the opening of the cours sesterday morning, Mr. John Cooney, of counsel for the defence, proceeded to present the case for the defence, proceeded to present the case for the accused in an eloquent argument upon the law of justifiable homicide, which occupied nearly two hours. District Attorney fritton followed at great length in resultation of the theory of justification, and thereupon Judge Reynods charged the jury upon the questions involved in the facts and circumstances of the homicide. It is seldom that a case of this character is tried in the city courts, and it is now contended by the counsel for the prisoner that a serious variance was made from the strict serious variance was made from the strict.

in self-defence must amount to a felonious assault and batters.

The prisoner was convicted by the jury, after a The prisoner was convicted by the jury, after a deliberation of two boars, under this charge, of mansiaughter in the third degree, which involves a punishment not exceeding jour years' imprison-

ment.

A stay was granted, and the case is likely to go no on appeal for a decision in the last resort upon exception of prisoner's counsel.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

At ten minutes past tweive o'clock on Tuesday morning Officer Golden, of the Sixth precinct, heard cries of "murder!" "police!" &c., issuing from a window on the second floor of No. 104 Park street and immediately hurried to the spot. He found that Bernard Molloy, who keeps a crinking saloon in the store floor, had gone up stairs to the aparts ments occupied by his sister, a widow, Mrs. Lavona, and made a desperate assault upon herself and her son. On entering her aparthements ne made inquiries as to the whereabouts of her son Nicholas, She replied by asking him what he wanted with her son at that late hour. Angered, apparently, by her reinsal to slate where the coy was, he selzed her by the throat and beat her in a dreadful manner. Mrs. Lavona at the time Molioy entered her sleeping room was in bed. Her cries for help brought her son, Nicholas, to her assistance from an adjoining bedchamoer, where he was sleeping. He rushed upon Molloy in the darkness, supposing him a stranger. In the struggle young Lavona received several stab wounds—one over the right ear was almost cut in twain by his brutal assainant. On receiving the stab over the right eye he sank to the floor, crying, "blother, I am stabbed." Molloy then roshed from the room and made his escape by the back stairs. Office Golden conveyed the injured persons to the station house. The boy Nicholas was subsequently taken to the Park Hospital, where his wounds were o'clock in the morning officer Golden succeeded in arresting anolity in Worth street. He was taken to court yesterday morning and was committed by Judge Sherwood. In orfanit or \$2,500 ball, for felonious assanit with intent to kill. in the store floor, had gone up stairs to the apart

GERMAN PROPERTY OWNERS.

A CHARTER COMMISSION AND A NEW CHARTES WANTED.

The German Taxpayers and Property Owners' Central Organization, wno have previously ad dressed the Legislature, asking for the appoint ment of a charter commission, have prepared another memorial on the subject. Now that the Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to this matter taey urgently request the passage of an act providing for the appointment of such a Board, to be composed of competent tersons, with authority to prepare a charter or such amendments to the present charter as the interest, of the city may require, which should be submitted to the next Legislature. They also ask that such charter or amendments be submitted to the people. another memorial on the subject. Now that the

REAL ESTATE.

The following were the sales of New York city property yesterday :-

1 3 a and b. b. a h. and h. on s. s. o. end st., 195 ft w. of 2d av., lot 202100.8; R. P. Buffet.